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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 216

Selections from JIEFANGJUN HUABAO, Nos 4-6, 1981



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SUBMARINE SCHOOL OFFERS NEW TRAINING PROGRAM

Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO [LIBERATION ARMY PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 4, 1981 pp 18-21

[Article by Chen Jianxin (7115 0313 2450)]

[Text] A naval submarine school, located on the outskirts of a city close to the clear and blue ocean, has the task of training cadres for submarine units.

The school was reopened after the smashing of the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique. At that time, a majority of the students were only at the junior middle school educational level and teaching was done on a separate-course basis. In order to develop talents earlier and faster, it is imperative that students have a strong theoretical foundation and specialized knowledge which meet the needs of modern naval warfare and newer equipment and technology. The school's party committee, on numerous occasions, organized personnel to go solicit ideas from the units concerned and from submarine units, to study the training situations at same types of foreign naval institutions and to discuss and revise one by one the teaching program and course plans on classes for department heads and deputy ship captains. Plans were also formulated to change separate-course training to comprehensive-course training, basic college-level courses were added and the study of specialized basic theories was stepped up. After classes for department heads were changed to comprehensive-course training, there was more study time for such courses as higher mathematics, general physics, electronics and electronic computers. Moreover, courses such as operations research, automatic control, English, general chemistry and general ship operations knowledge have also been added, closely integrating scientific education knowledge with specialized technical courses. Students trained in this way have a solid foundation, broad knowledge and strong adaptability, which is beneficial to developing talents earlier and lowering the age of cadres.

The school leadership also used submarine units as a mirror to test teaching quality, maintained relations with them on a regular basis, solicited their ideas on the school's education and checked on how the graduates were doing. Every year they also send a number of instructors to take part in submarine training at sea and keep track of the units' training experiences so as to closely integrate training with practice, continuously enrich training content and improve teaching plans.

Today the submarine school has taken on a new look. Educational and specialized studies have become the order of the day. It has started to use modern teaching facilities, and teaching quality has continued to improve. One group of strong red and expert talents after another has been assigned to submarine units and are plying the great territorial waters of the motherland.

Photo captions [photos not reproduced]

1. A new school term begins and the students take on the new study tasks with pride and enthusiasm.
2. Students study diligently to become proficient in the operation of submarine control instruments.
3. Remote radio control is used to simulate diving tests as a way to provide object teaching for the students.
4. Instructor Zhan Qishu explains higher mathematics to students.
5. Instructor Wang Heli (female) shows students how to do simulation tests with static electricity.
6. In a class for deputy ship captains, students learn to use the periscope to zero in on surface targets.
7. Physics instructor Wang Jinsheng explains the electromagnetic waves to students.

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PLA CARRYING OUT VARIOUS TASKS

Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO [LIBERATION ARMY PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 4, 1981 pp 30-31

[Articles: "Economy is Strictly Practiced Everywhere"]

[Text] Adhere to Diligence and Frugality in Military Training

A certain unit of the Beijing Garrison adheres to diligence and frugality in military training; it has undertaken to make large quantities of substitute training equipment by itself. The artillery detachment [fengdui] uses gauze to make targets in order to save wooden boards and steel bars. The antiaircraft artillery detachment's self-made "artillery firing training board" reduces the operation of actual artillery, radar and fuel-consuming engines and also reduces the friction wear of machine parts. The tank detachment substitutes rifle for cannon and thereby saves ammunition consumption. Last year, this unit accomplished outstanding training tasks and saved more than 4,800 yuan in training expenses. Reported by Pan Quan [3382 3123]

Photo captions [photos not reproduced]

1. Artillerymen undertake to make targets with gauze.
2. The tank squad substitutes machine gun for cannon in carrying out firing practice.

Rebuild Training Area

Basing itself on the spirit of "spending less money, accomplishing better military training," the antiaircraft artillery battalion of a certain unit of the Lanzhou Units undertook boldly to rebuild its original antiaircraft artillery training area, and set up flexible flight paths to assist the operation of the training area. In this training area, it is possible to practice firing at moving targets along 12 different flight paths and to indicate such tactical features as more directions, grouping and layer of planes, which is good for the high-level cadres in training in their organizational and command capabilities and for the quality of training. The funds spent for rebuilding were more than 4,700 yuan less than the original budget. Reported by Deng Daju [6772 6671 5282]

Photo captions [photos not reproduced]

1. In the rebuilt training area, arrangements are rational, easy to use.
2. To raise the quality of antiaircraft artillery firing training, battalion commander Zhao Jingang [6392 2533 0474] (second on the left) studies with comrades the rebuilding design blueprint for the training area.

Make Teaching Equipment Themselves

The Missile Technology Institute has given full scope to the spirit of running a school by diligence and frugality and has mobilized teachers, staff and workers to suggest plans and approaches in solving difficulties relating to teaching instruments. In the process of repairing and restoring the physics laboratory, the second teaching and research office made careful and detailed calculations and thereby saved nearly 10,000 yuan in investment. Cadres and workers in the institute's attached factory, in close coordination with the teachers and students, repaired and reconstructed as well as made by themselves more than 250 different instruments. During the past few years, in running the school by diligence and frugality the institute saved about 1 million yuan; this played an active role in stimulating teaching and scientific research activities. Reported by Li Jurong [2621 1565 2837]

Photo captions [photos not reproduced]

1. The sighting instrument successfully researched and produced by teachers Dong Xianxiang [5516 0341 4382] and Wang Hangong [3769 3352 0501] is suitable both for teaching and for use in practice by troops.
2. Guided missile simulation equipment produced by the plant attached to the institute.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS GROUND STATION

Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO [LIBERATION ARMY PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 4 Apr 81 p 37

[Article by He Mingjun [0149 2494 0689] and photographs by Wang Liangyuan [3769 5328 0337]]

[Text] With the development of scientific enterprises, the use of satellite communications has become increasingly more important in building up the national economy and national defense. To realize satellite communications, in addition to launching a communications satellite, satellite ground stations must be constructed for the transmission of television picture signals, radio broadcast programs, analog telephone, digital telephone, radio facsimile, telegraph, Morse and data signals.

According to mobility satellite ground stations can be differentiated into two types, stationary and mobile. Mobile stations can be mounted on vehicles or ships. Stations can be separated according to [transmission] mode into three types: analog, digital and one type which is compatible to both. At the present time, the PRC has developed analog and digital satellite ground stations.

A complete satellite ground station is equipped with an up line system (also called a transmitting system), a down line system (also called a receiving system), antenna, feed and servo systems. In many ways satellite communications ground stations resemble ordinary communications systems. The distinguishing feature of satellite communications is that a satellite placed in high-altitude is used as a relay station. Since synchronous satellites are positioned 36,000 kilometers out over the equator, at this distance signal attenuation is very substantial. This requires ground stations to have high-power transmitters and high gain antennas. Commonly parabolic antennas are used with diameters ranging from 10 to 30 meters. The ground station's preamplifier must be a low-noise amplifier. Usually parametric amplifiers are used and operate inside refrigerators in a surrounding temperature of approximately -253°C. This method reduces the internal noise level of the receiver to a minimum.

Most of today's communications satellites are synchronous satellites. Although the PRC expands over a vast area, one synchronous satellite approximately placed would facilitate communications and liaison between all of the nation's ground stations. It will not be long before the PRC's satellite communications network is established.

Photo captions [photo not reproduced]

1. A satellite communications scheme.
2. The antenna system of an analog satellite communications ground station.
3. The satellite ground station's frequency transformer, modulator, demodulator and terminal equipment room. Here, the work is all automated.
4. The main monitor station which monitors the operations of ground station equipment. Malfunctions are reported automatically and the work is switched over to back-up equipment.
5. The modulator and up (line) frequency converter bay. The baseband signal is modulated onto an intermediate frequency and becomes a modulated intermediate signal. Then, the intermediate signal is converted to a radio frequency appropriate for transmission on a satellite channel.
6. The ground station's color television microwave relay equipment.

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CHINA'S FIRST HIGH-FLUX REACTOR TEST

Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO [LIBERATION ARMY PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 4, 1981 pp 38-42

[Text] China's first high-flux engineering test reactor was completed and put into operation by the Southwest China Reactor Engineering Research and Designing Institute under the Second Ministry of Machine-Building at the end of last year. The reactor has a thermal power of 125,000 kilowatts and a coolant water flow of 5,600 tons per hour. The reactor core is equipped with multi-layer sleeve tube fuel elements made of highly concentrated uranium. The maximum thermal neutron flux is 620 trillion neutrons per square centimeter second. To insure safe operations and to effectively utilize the reactor for developing scientific research work, physics, radiochemistry, materials radiation behavior research (hot room), isotope production preparations, and other corresponding laboratories were also built around this project. Only a few industrially advanced countries in the world can build such large-scale high-flux reactors.

The completion of this reactor will play an important role in developing China's science and technology in atomic energy. This is a major scientific and technological achievement made by the broad masses of scientists, technicians, workers, and cadres on China's scientific research and production fronts in the spirit of cooperation and after overcoming all kinds of difficulties. This shows that by relying on our own technical force and industrial foundation and actively adopting the advanced experiences of foreign countries, it is entirely possible to develop our atomic energy program independently and with our own initiative.

Photo captions [photos not reproduced]

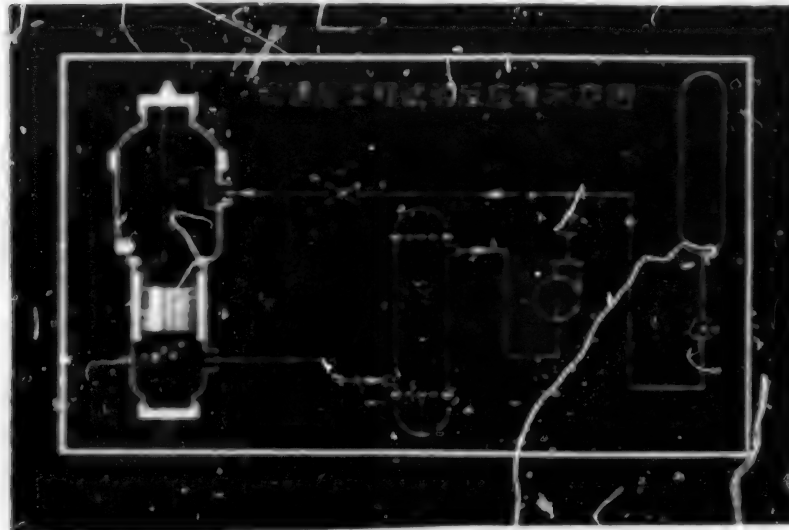
1. Reactor hall. The long-shaft tool on top of the reactor is used for loading and unloading operations.
2. The reactor's inner structure. The reactor core is the active zone. Automatic return tubes are in the center. Ionization room pipeline is located around the reactor.
3. "Hot Room" where radioactive materials are being processed and radiation behaviors tested. The workers, separated by a protective wall and lead glass, are performing operations at a distance by means of mechanical hands.

4. This reactor can make multi-purpose activation analyses, such as cultural relics and industrial products, to determine the characteristics, age, elements, and quantity.
5. This reactor can make radiation tests on the new materials and system components of other reactors to determine whether or not their performances are up to the requirements. Photo by Li Fochuan
6. The reactor can produce radioisotope having a mass number--cobalt 60--and can treat cancer and other diseases, or can be applied to industrial and farm production. Photo by Song Houjun
7. The reactor can carry out radiation research on new-type fuel elements for nuclear power stations to determine their possible applications and production.
8. Illustration of chain-type uranium nuclear fission.
9. Illustration of uranium atomic structure. The center is the nucleus (consists of protons and neutrons). Revolving the nucleus is the electron.

We know that when a neutron with a specific energy (level) bombards the nucleus of Uranium 235 (U^{235}) the U nucleus will split into two of relatively equal mass releasing a large amount of energy and releasing 2-3 new neutrons at the same time. This process is called nuclear fission. The tremendous energy released by the nuclear fission process is what's commonly called atomic energy. Under the right conditions, using neutrons born of the fission process to continue to bombard other U^{235} nuclei, this nuclear fission process will go on continually. We refer to this type of nuclear fission as self-sustaining chain reaction. The nuclear reactor is just such a facility to effect a self-sustaining chain reaction.

Installed within the nuclear reactor, fuel elements contain enough U^{235} for fission. The tremendous energy released by nuclear fission-atomic energy can be used in many areas which would build up the national economy such as generating power, supplying heat and powering ships. This high-flux reactor is different from most power reactors in that it does not utilize the energy released by nuclear fission, but uses the large amount of neutrons produced by fission to conduct scientific experiments and production, such as radiation testing of reactor fuel elements and materials and production of radioisotopes. It is a research measure essential to the development of nuclear power stations, nuclear power and atomic energy. Also, the heat produced by nuclear fission is conducted out of the reactor by pumping coolants cycling through the reactor core. After which, the heat is passed over to the secondary coolant at the heat exchanger and carried away.

Diagram of High-Flux Engineering Test Reactor



[Key to Diagram]

1. Reactor Pressure Casing
2. Incline/Tilted Passageway. It is the passageway for changing radioactive parts inside the reactor such as fuel element, beryllium bars and radiation target parts.
3. Active Zone (Reactor Core). U-235 nuclear fission takes place here inside the reactor. The reactor fuel elements and materials used in radiation testing and radioisotope target part production take place inside this specially designated radiation passage.
4. Control Rod Driven Mechanism.
5. Water Coolant Outlet.
6. Control Rods. It is highly absorbent to neutrons and is used to control and regulate the fission process within the reactor.
7. Coolant Inlet.
8. Automatic return tubes used for radiation testing
9. Heat Exchanger.
10. (Coolant) cycling Pump.
11. Pressure Stabilizing Tank. It is used to maintain the pressure of the reactor's first cycling [return circuit] system to ensure the safe use of the reactor's fuel elements.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

COMMANDERS TRAIN IN EXERCISE USING AGGRESSOR UNITS

Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO [LIBERATION ARMY PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 5, 1981 pp 12-15

[Article: "Be A Commander Who Knows the Enemy and Knows Himself"]

[Text] Know the enemy and know yourself, and you can fight a hundred battles with no danger of defeat. By becoming familiar with the enemy's situation and our own, finding out his plans of operation and using these plans to arrange our own operation, once war breaks out it would be possible to suffer no defeat.

To "know the enemy" means it is necessary to fully and systematically study foreign armies, their combat doctrines, their establishment and equipment and the combat characteristics of the service arms in the initial stage of a future war. This is an important issue before commanders at various levels as well as a breakthrough in the aim to improve our armies' tactical training and to step up training.

Wang Jusheng [3769 5112 3932], deputy commander of a training unit of an unidentified unit of the Nanjing Units, has over the past ten or more years diligently studied foreign armies. During training he used materials of foreign armies to set up a more realistic combat situation and presented as far as possible the combat characteristics of the "blue army" to enable the "red army" to continue to improve its tactical skills in training exercises.

Presented here is a tactical training exercise which was set up by Wang Jusheng with the "red and blue" armies going against each other.

"Red army" lands itself in a passive position, "blue army" strikes first with its forces.

As soon as the blue signal flare was shot into the air, a "blue army" armored unit under the command of Wang Jusheng launched a surprise attack against the "red army." In no time, the "red army's" position was heavy with the smoke of gunpowder which billowed out everywhere... Under the continuous all-out attack of the "blue army" armored unit, the "red army" was thrown into a passive position.

"Blue army's" attack runs into obstruction, "red army" launches counterattack.

The "battle" is fiercely under way. With the "blue army" launching a surprise attack, the "red army" swiftly ascertained the situation, studied countermeasures, readjusted deployment plans, massed its forces and held its strategic point.

Against the "blue army" armored unit, it adopted the method of making distant attacks and nearby bombardments, combined indigenous and foreign methods, and used the tactic of deploying small groups of men from many directions to flexibly destroy the enemy.

Difficult to distinguish victory and defeat on both sides, the two armies fiercely engaged in battle.

The "battle" reaches an intense level. Wang Jusheng came up with an idea and directed the "blue army" to change its original main attack direction to a feint attack, use the forces of the 2nd echelon formation to outflank the "red army" on its weak side, launch an all-out attack and finally break through the frontline position of the "red army." The "red army" fought with all its might and the two sides were engaged in a bloody battle making it hard to differentiate the victor from the loser.

Photo captions [photos not reproduced]

1. Wang Jusheng showing the exercise plans to the commanders of the "red and blue" armies. An all-out "battle" is about to begin.
2. Wang Jusheng commands the "blue army" armored unit in launching an attack against the "red army."
3. The "blue army" taking advantage of the darkness of night to quickly make its advance.
4. The "blue army" deploys chemical warfare weapons, and the "red army" quickly takes protective measures.
5. Commanders of the "red army" simultaneously directing attacks and readjusting deployment plans to block the "blue army's" advance.
6. The "red army" uses defense fortifications to make concealed advances to provide support to the frontline units.
7. The "red army" lays antitank mines to slow down the advance of the "blue army's" tanks.
8. The "red army's" infantry soldiers use the fighting method of attacking to small groups from numerous directions to penetrate and cut up the enemy forces. They are using antitank weapons to attack "enemy" tanks.
9. Wang Jusheng, acting according to changing conditions, commands the "blue army" to immediately change its main attack direction and go against the weak position of the "red army's" defense.
10. The tanks of the 2nd echelon of the "blue army" outflank the "red army" from the rear and launch a new attack.
11. The "red army" closely watching the "blue army's" movements to command engineers who wait for an opportunity to quickly make antitank trenches.

12. With no hesitation about losing large numbers of men, the "blue army" launches continuous attacks. But the awesome firepower of the "red army" makes it hard for the "blue army" to achieve deep penetration.

13. The "blue army" launching a surprise attack with firepower against the "red army."

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MISSILE BATTALION TRAINS CRACK MEN

Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO [LIBERATION ARMY PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 5, 1981 pp 18-19

[Article: "Meticulously Train Crack Troops"]

[Text] "Fine workstyle breeds fighting strength"--this is an experience obtained in war with blood. If a troop unit can cultivate, in peace time, the workstyle of enduring great hardship, undergoing intense labor, marching whenever necessary, fighting whenever necessary, shrinking from no storm, and remaining forever firm and indomitable, then in time of war it can surely withstand the confusion and the test. The surface-to-air missile battalion of a certain unit of the air force is now precisely hammering out such a fine style of fighting.

When a troop unit's workstyle is strict, cadres are the key. The fact that battalion commander Wang Tingsheng held an examination on a stormy day is a good illustration of this question. One afternoon, an ocean breeze carrying a drizzle swept the missile training field; battalion commander Wang, together with his company commanders and staff officers, proceeded to inspect the basic training of the new fighters. Once the oral command was issued, the entire training field became intense and serious, and the fighters began to operate the crane, open up the shield, push forward the missile, dovetail and tighten..... Their maneuvers were quick, precise and well-coordinated; within the required time limit, a missile was soon assembled and mounted on the transport truck. The new fighters fully expected that they would hear a word of praise from the battalion commander, but little did they expect that the battalion commander would declare: this missile fell short of meeting the requirement of war preparedness. Pointing at a screw beside the main wing of the missile he said: "This tightening screw looks like it is tightened, but actually it is still a few twists from that." Then, he picked up the wrench to twist it a few more times, and further solemnly and patiently said: "When the missile is in flight, it is affected by powerful air currents; the slightest loosening of the screws leads to the danger of our losing control of it. Then it would be impossible to fulfill the heavy trust the party and the people have placed in us!" These words gave everybody a profound education; the fighters all admired from the bottoms of their hearts this meticulous, fine workstyle on the part of their battalion commander. Although sweat and rain flowed together on their faces, none of them failed to feel that, in order to have their own skills meet war requirements, they must exert themselves and train harder.

Skills are trained; workstyles are also trained. Once, the missile battalion had to cross a strait to carry out tasks of war preparedness. When the unit arrived at

the shore, it suddenly started raining cats and dogs and a heavy fog hovered over the sea. In the face of such gusts and waves, the fighters' morale remained very high and their fighting will was utterly assertive; with vehicles pulling and men pushing, they loaded the heavy weapons into the vessels and safely crossed the strait. When they climbed to the other shore, they found the road muddy and their vehicles sinking; their missiles could not be placed in stable positions. The commanding officers feared no difficulties whatsoever; they deliberated and worked together, and came up with the method of using the vehicles to pull the missiles and using men in turn to push the vehicles to traverse a dangerous passage on the road. They finally arrived at their position ahead of time and completed their war preparations.

Photo captions [photos not reproduced]

1. Fighters seize every minute and every second, estimate and test conscientiously, so as to assure placing the missile in position quickly.
2. Battalion commander Wang Tingsheng [3769 1694 3932] (right) usually presides personally over the area during training and requires strict compliance when issuing commands.
3. A vessel carries missiles across a strait in war preparation tasks.
4. Their operational skills are proficient and their maneuvers swift as they proceed with war preparations according to the appointed schedule.
5. After the exertions of comrades of the entire battalion, one missile after another accurately flies toward the target.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GOOD NEWS FROM THE KAMPUCHEAN LIBERATED AREAS

Beijing JEIFANGJUN HUABAO [LIBERATION ARMY PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 5, 1981 pp 36-37

[Article by Chen Xiong (7115 7160)]

[Text] Good news has recently continued to come from the Kampuchean battlefields. The Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas have repeatedly gone on the attack, killed and wounded large numbers of Vietnamese aggressors and opened up many new combat areas. Battlefield situations are undergoing thorough changes, becoming favorable for the Kampuchean people and detrimental to the Vietnamese aggressors.

People remember that in January two years ago the Vietnamese authorities, supported by the Soviet Union, launched a blitzkrieg against Democratic Kampuchea and occupied Phnom Penh and large areas of Kampuchea. They also publicly declared that Democratic Kampuchea had been wiped off the map and that in two or three weeks they could "completely calm" the situation. However, the heroically unyielding Kampuchean people were by no means cowed and stubbornly carried out a struggle to resist the Vietnamese and save the country. In more than two years, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas have appeared on various battlefields throughout the country, adopted such tactics as blocking attacks, night sorties and ambushes, eliminated enemy bases, cut his communications and transport lines and attacked his tanks and vehicles, even penetrating deeply into such cities where the enemy is holed up as Phnom Penh, Battambang and Kompong Som, severely punishing the Vietnamese occupying army. In February of this year they again attacked the Vietnamese army at its major supply base in Western Kampuchea--the O Sralau airstrip.

Thus far, Vietnamese army bases in the Melai mountain district have completely been cleared out. Democratic Kampuchean units have also been continuously opening up new combat areas, liberating and controlling new enemy bases and annihilating the enemy's effective strength. At present, Democratic Kampuchean units have already joined together in bases in southwest, west, north and northeast Kampuchea and their combat strength continues to increase.

At this time, some patriotic Democratic Kampuchean forces have already begun to move towards unity, which will give further impetus to the developing situation to oppose Vietnam. If the Kampuchean people only strengthen their unity they will certainly achieve the final victory.

Photo captions [photos not reproduced]

1. A fighter of the brave Democratic Kampuchean National Army.
2. Democratic Kampuchean Premier Khieu Samphan in his work quarters.
3. Map showing the situation of Democratic Kampuchea's armed struggle to oppose Vietnam. (Data as of August 1980). [Orange areas: severe fighting between Kampuchean armed forces and the Vietnamese army. Yellow areas: Democratic Kampuchean armed forces and guerrilla areas. Gray areas: areas controlled by the Vietnamese army.]
4. An area occupied by the National Army.
5. A literature and arts team performing for the army and the people.
6. Using elephants to transport goods.
7. Cleaning weapons during a lull in fighting.
8. Training medical personnel.
9. Democratic Kampuchean units continue to develop their strength during combat.
10. Women's transport unit enthusiastically supports the front.

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ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY COMPANY HONES SKILLS

Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO [LIBERATION ARMY PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 6, 1981 pp 10-11

[Article by Yu Jiasheng (6079 1367 5116) et al.: "Thinking Moves Ahead, Skills Scale Greater Heights"]

[Text] The party branch of the 3rd Antiaircraft Artillery Company of a certain unit of the Nanjing Units is a strong fortress. They have launched "three-hard" activities closely around "four-have," "three-emphasis," and "two-fear-no" to educate the fighters to unite their far-reaching revolutionary ideals with seriously doing a good job in fulfilling tasks at their own posts and to understand that practicing their skills well, strengthening national defense, and protecting the four modernizations are the ideals of revolutionary fighters.

In launching the "three-hand" activities, cadres and fighters of the whole company strive for advancement in their thinking and attempt to scale greater heights in their skills, and firmly drill well in the basic maneuvers. They repeatedly emphasize that if the artillerymen wish to demonstrate their total power in fighting, they must establish the collective concept; if there is one person whose orientation proves incorrect, who cannot focus on the target, or who fails to bring forward the needed artillery shells, the whole fighting situation will be affected.

In the past, the 3rd Antiaircraft Artillery Company grasped relatively well the acquiring of scientific and cultural knowledge and activities in physical education; they are now even more conscientious. After his assiduous study of the knowledge of weapons, second sighter Yang Guifeng [2799 6311 1496] has not only become proficient in the operations of his own post but also learned the fourth sighter's handling skills and the squad leader's organizational and command capabilities; he is therefore called a skillful hand. Fifth artilleryman Xu Ronghua [1776 2837 5478] adheres to physical training every day and has thus strengthened his prowess; during his training, he boldly proposed to compete with the company's top man in skills, Qian Lianghong [6929 5328 3163]. Whether going to the drilling ground or entering the classroom today, cadres and fighters of the 3rd Antiaircraft Artillery Company all pay attention to their military appearance and discipline; they are very courteous when speaking or answering questions; everyone consciously observes discipline at the artillery ground and the classroom. They say proudly: only when one is not afraid of difficulties and hardships and obeys orders and follows commands in peace time can he be unafraid of bloodshed and sacrifice and can he bravely and stubbornly fight, winning battles in time of war.

Photo captions [photo not reproduced]

1. The 3rd Company organizes contests in operational skills so that cadres and fighters can learn to compensate for their own weak points with other people's strong points.
2. The 3rd Antiaircraft Artillery Company gives full scope to the roles of crack artillerymen and skilled hands in doing a good job of deploying air defense and co-ordinating training.
3. Crack artilleryman Xu Ronghua persistently practices opening and shutting maneuvers in order to heighten speed in loading and unloading artillery shells.
4. Crack artilleryman Zhang Bin [1728 2430] has not only mastered operational skills of a fourth artilleryman but also practiced the shell-forwarding maneuvers of a sixth artilleryman.
5. Crack artilleryman Cao Guiliang [2580 2710 0081] searches for his target with concentration and earnestly practices his skills well.
6. Team of fourth artillerymen carries out technical "joint diagnosis" to ascertain the laws of determining a target's flight route while facing the sun, a highly difficult task.
7. On the basis of the enemy planes' battle functions, fighters study the key points of shooting at them.
8. Company commander Sun Jingdong [1237 2529 2639] painstakingly studies military theories and command skills; he is appraised as a fine commanding officer.
9. Skilled hand Yang Guifeng has resolved his key technical problems as he manipulates the command module dexterously here in search of targets.
10. Skilled hand Du Guanbiao [2629 1351 2871] has acquired speed, accuracy, and steadiness in his skills in searching for following targets.

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